**Chapter 17 Review Quiz**

1. Some northerners wanted more advances over slavery than just the recognition of freedom and a minimal provision for education. They were known as
   1. Scalawags
   2. Radical Republicans
   3. Free-thinkers
   4. Whigs
2. All of Lincoln’s expectation for the reconstructed government in Louisiana were not realized because of all of the following *except*
   1. The new government would not allow blacks the right to vote
   2. The new government confiscated land owned by former confederates
   3. The new government authorized planters to enforce restrictive labor policies on black plantation workers.
   4. The new government provided a school system for blacks
3. The Wade-Davis Reconstruction Bill of 1864
   1. Liberated blacks—a policy that commanded a majority of Republicans
   2. Was supported by Lincoln in every aspect
   3. Was passed in the House of Representatives, but not in the Senate
   4. Imposed such strict loyalty requirements on southern whites that few were able to take the required oath
4. All of the following statements are true of Andrew Johnson *except*
   1. He denounces planters as “stuck-up aristocrats”
   2. He became a self-appointed spokesman for southern yeomen
   3. He was a Democratic senator from a Confederate state who refused to support the Confederacy
   4. His background of upper-class privileges assured him of political success
5. Under Johnson’s plan of reconstruction
   1. Radicals controlled southern state governments
   2. Blacks controlled southern state governments
   3. The military controlled southern state governments
   4. Former Confederates controlled state governments
6. All but one of the following conditions describe the postwar South
   1. Its landscape was marked by burned out plantations, fields overgrown with weeds, and railroads without tracks
   2. Most tangible assets, except the land, had been destroyed
   3. Many blacks moved, some aimlessly, in the summer of 1865
   4. An increase in the numbers of marshals and other officials was necessary to prevent a collapse of law and order
7. The Freedmen’s Bureau did all of the following *except*
   1. Establish posts throughout the North
   2. Supervise and enforce free-labor wage contracts between landowners and freed-people
   3. Become the principal agency for overseeing relations between former slaves and former owners
   4. Issue food rations to 150,000 people daily, one-third of whom were white, during 1865
8. The Fourteenth Amendment did all of the following *except*
   1. Define all native-born or naturalized persons as American citizens and prohibit states from denying them their rights as citizens
   2. Increase the number of congressional seats and electoral votes for each state by two percent
   3. Disqualify a number of ex-Confederates from holding federal or state offices
   4. Empower Congress to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment by appropriate legislation
9. In the congressional elections of 1866
   1. Johnson’s National Union Party won important victories
   2. Republicans swept the elections
   3. The influence of the Democratic Party was revived in the North
   4. For the first time blacks voted in large numbers
10. The underlying cause of Andrew Johnson’s impeachment trial was
    1. His defiance of the will of Congress on Reconstruction
    2. His secret dealings with foreign governments, which some interpreted as treason
    3. His public behavior, refusal to be held accountable to the American people and rumors of bribery
    4. His severe punishment of ex-Confederate military officers, government officers, and government officials
11. The purpose of the Fifteen Amendment was
    1. To grant Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on income
    2. To extend suffrage to women
    3. To prevent any further revocation of black suffrage by reconstructed states and to extend equal suffrage to the border states and to the North
    4. To prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors
12. The increase of corruption during the period after the Civil War was due in part to all of the following factors *except*
    1. An increase in bureaucracy during the war, which created new opportunities for unethical individuals
    2. The decrease of government contracts during the war
    3. A relaxation of tensions and standards following the intense sacrifices of the war years
    4. Rapid postwar economic growth encouraged greed and get-rich-quick schemes
13. Ulysses S. Grant
    1. Openly support Johnson’s Reconstruction policy
    2. Was a great success as president, owing to his political experience
    3. Was a great military leader, who, by 1866, commanded greater authority and prestige than anyone else in the country
    4. Worked to cultivate supporters in the area of foreign policy
14. Civil service reform was directed at cleaning up
    1. Racial discrimination
    2. The “spoils system”
    3. Election fraud
    4. Military corruption
15. During the final phase of Reconstruction in the South
    1. The majority of public offices were held by blacks
    2. The majority of public offices were held by Democrats
    3. Most southern governors were black
    4. Blacks did not hold public office in proportion to their numbers
16. During the Mississippi election of 1875, the Republicans majority of thirty thousand changed to the Democratic majority of thirty thousand. This outcome was the result of all but the following:
    1. Economic pressures, social ostracism, and persuasive threats, which convinced the ten to fifteen percent of white voters who still called themselves Republicans to switch their allegiance to the Democratic Party.
    2. Intimidation of black voters, who represented a fifty-five percent majority
    3. The use of economic coercion and violence to keep black voters away from the polls
    4. Widespread bribery to entice black voters to join the Democratic Party
17. In 1876, the term “bulldozing” came to describe Democratic techniques of intimidation. It meant to
    1. Intimidate white Republican voters into voting Democratic
    2. Bribe black voters to support Democratic candidates
    3. Trample black voters or keep them away from the polls
    4. Burn down the homes of Republican candidates
18. The Radical Republicans in the House were led by
    1. Thaddeus Stevens
    2. Alexander Stephens
    3. Charles Sumner
    4. Benjamin Wade
19. During his impeachment trial, Andrew Johnson agreed to accept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as secretary of war.
    1. Alexander Stephens
    2. Edwin M. Stanton
    3. Horatio Seymour
    4. John M. Schofield
20. The most intractable issue facing Ulysses S. Grant during his presidency was
    1. Civil service reform
    2. Reconstruction (or the “Southern Question”)
    3. The desire to annex Canada
    4. The *Alabama* claims